

ing to Capt. Brockus's report, the men fled at each other when but eight to ten feet apart.

Prior to the fight, Capt. Brockus said, eleven prisoners had been taken by the patrolmen yesterday, which set out from Logan yesterday, ostensibly toward Blair and Sharpley. Four of the prisoners escaped during the engagement, it was said, and one of them is believed to have been killed.

Capt. Brockus was at the head of the advance guard of troops and deputies. It was this detachment, comprising twelve men, that engaged the armed band. The patrol, while proceeding toward Sharpley, Capt. Brockus reported, ran across five men on foot. All were armed with rifles and one had a shotgun, he said.

"We called upon the men to disarm, which they did," the captain continued. "We placed them under arrest and proceeded down the road. Further on we met two automobiles and placed six additional armed men under arrest."

Volley Greets Troopers.

"With the eleven prisoners we worked on toward Sharpley and came upon another group of five armed men. Some called to the patrol, and we were not allowed to pass. We called upon them to surrender their arms, but received in reply a volley of shots.

"Our men returned the fire and in the fight five men fell to the ground. We waited until we saw that they were picked up and carried away and then decided to discontinue the advance for the present. It was very dark and some of our deputies had no clothes, which, hampering our distinguishing them."

Capt. Brockus could not definitely state whether the five men were killed, but said that "probably four" were killed.

He said he had talked with a man who came from Sharpley after the battle and this man said that "some miners were killed" but was unable to tell whether all five of the men had been fatally wounded.

Capt. Brockus said that later reports from Sharpley indicated that the State Police had "played in luck" in stopping where they did.

"We learned from Sharpley that there were between 1,500 and 2,000 armed miners waiting for us to walk into it," he said. "If we had advanced it seems assured a very serious situation would have developed. All along the way, the State Police officers explained, 'hot shots' were being fired at the patrol by men hidden in houses and in ambush."

TROOPS AT SHARPLEY TO CONTROL MARCHERS

Deputy Sheriffs With Force That Entered Town.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Sheriff Hill of Boone county reported over the telephone early to-night that he had reports that five men had been killed in an engagement near Sharpley, close to the Boone-Logan border, in Logan county.

Sheriff Hill said his informant was a resident of Sharpley who had been within "half a mile of the fight when the shooting was going on." Five men had been killed, he added, but he did not know what disposal had been made of the bodies.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Sheriff Hill over the phone, "that there was a fight and some men were killed."

Sharpley is fifteen miles from Madison, the county seat of Boone county, where C. F. Keeney, president of the United Mine Workers, last Friday made a speech to a meeting of miners turned back from Logan county as a protest against martial law in the latter county. It contains about one thousand persons, and is only a short distance from Blair. The miners in this region are organized.

Several weeks ago a detail of State Police and deputy sheriffs sent from Logan to establish a post of the police in that section. When they neared Sharpley they were met by a body of armed men who surrounded and surrounded them, and according to reports sent out from Logan they were disarmed and ordered out of the country. They arrived in Logan early the next morning and reported the incident to Sheriff Shadin.

Late yesterday Capt. Brockus with a large detachment of State Police, which has been on duty in the disturbed region of Logan county, arrived in Logan from Williamsport. He was accompanied by a few minutes and them in company with Logan county deputy sheriffs set out for the Boone-Logan border in the direction of Sharpley.

13 HELD IN CAR THEFTS SAID TO BE LED BY BOY

Automobiles Stolen Near \$500,000 Mark, Youth Boasts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Thirteen men including William Otto, president of Otto Sales Company, were arrested to-day in connection with the operations of a ring of automobile thieves. Five of those under arrest were employees of the Ford assembling plant here.

Patrick Frain, 18, is said to have been head of the ring. He was quoted as saying that his arrest had been the result of the head of a \$500,000 concern of motor thieves. The Ford employees, police said, aided in the thefts and supplying the numbers of new cars and juggling the numbers of the cars as they left the plant.

Among those arrested were William Schneider, head of the Otto Sales Company and a former Ford employee, and Leland Jackson, son of the head of a Novelty Specialty Company. The Otto Sales Company also handled Ford cars.

MINING CONCESSION ARRANGED BY SOVIET

Urquhart of Britain Is First to Be Favored.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, Aug. 27.—Soviet Russia has virtually completed the terms of a concession to Leslie Urquhart of London whereby he will be permitted to operate extensive mining properties in Siberia which he formerly owned, Leo Kamenoff, head of the Russian Economic Commission, said to-day. He added that other large concessions doubtless would be concluded with other foreigners in accordance with the Government's new plan to invite foreign capital to invest in Russia. All land, minerals, salt and oil will remain State property, however, he said.

M. Kamenoff declared the Soviet Government had been until now "like a besieged fortress" and that it was just beginning to inaugurate a policy of encouraging peasant farming and increasing the area under cultivation. In recent years, he said, 25,000,000 hectares had been cultivated than before the war, when the total was 95,000,000.

DESPONDENCY CAUSES SUICIDE.

After drinking cyanide of potassium in the room in which he lived, at 357 West Thirtieth street, William C. White, 39, died last night of the effects of the poison. White, who was a resident of the New York Hospital, where he was summoned, could arrive. The police believe that despondency because of ill health caused White to commit suicide.

ARMS PARLEY FACES ILS OF ALL NATIONS

Discontented Peoples Beg Hearings on Self-Determination Plea.

BIG WILSON HERITAGE

Diplomacy Needed to Evade Outside Issues and Hold to Programme.

IRISH QUESTION LOOMING

Mexico, Corea, India, Egypt and Others With Grievances to Send Delegates Here.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.

President Harding, Secretary Hughes and other officials of the American Government are becoming much concerned over insistent efforts being made by every country in the world where there is discontent to bring self-determination and other involving issues before the armament conference. Representatives of Asiatic and other countries are exerting pressure for a hearing.

The absolute stand of the Administration against consideration of "outside" international problems that may becloud the main issue is being assailed from many quarters and diplomatic skill of the highest order will be necessary if the American Government is to maintain its front.

Fear Irish Row Will Come Up.

As a result, tremendous effort will be necessary to keep discussions in the conference and at advisory sessions to the agenda named among the five Powers included in the conference invited.

In spite of these efforts, it seems reasonably certain that the doctrine of "self-determination" turned loose by Woodrow Wilson at Paris will reappear at Washington and hamper the conference sessions.

Another disquieting factor lies in apparently trustworthy reports that in the event of failure of the conferences between the British Government and the Sinn Fein group, the row over the Irish question will be projected into the Washington conference. Plans are already on foot, it is said, to seek presentation of the case of Ireland with regard to the question of procuring more concessions for the Irish cause and on the other to embarrass the British Government in its dealings with foreign nations.

Countries with grievances will not be the only ones represented here. All Latin America is intensely interested in the decisions to be reached, and among all of the civilized nations it is realized that whatever is done among the five Powers will affect the whole world.

Accordingly, these nations will be unofficially represented in Washington. They will be represented in Washington through delegations and by special observers which will be sent here as observers. While having no part in the conference, representatives of nations not included will have personal contact with the delegates of the five Powers and with the American State Department. It is expected they will make themselves felt.

Among the nations with grievances it is understood that Panama, still smarting under the enforcement of the White and Black laws in the Costa Rican dispute, will make unofficial representations to the delegates of the five Powers with the view of embarrassing the United States. This was indicated before the departure of the special Panama mission when Secretary of State Hughes was subsequently informed that in the belief of Panamanians force still ruled.

Mexico is expected to have its representatives on ground in the event of a conference between the Government and the Mexicans not settled before the meeting.

The United States is not the only Government that may be embarrassed by this way. In addition to the possible intrusion of the Irish question, the British Government is likely to be annoyed by the presence of delegates representing the national aspirations of India and Egypt. In the treaty with Germany the United States specifically states it is not a party to the arrangements reached at Egypt nor to the establishment of European boundaries.

Japan will face difficulties in representations made by the Koreans, who are already preparing their case for presentation to the conference. China will present a many sided problem because of its objection to Japanese penetration and because of its own internal disunity as determined by the peace of the world and will have a bearing upon general international policies adopted.

The pressure that the disaffected countries will bring is graphically illustrated by the attitude of the Koreans. A statement issued here to-night by the Korean Commission carries an interview with Dr. Ryungman Rhee. He comes here as the specially appointed delegate of the Korean people in their protest against Japanese rule. Dr. Rhee says that after a year's residence in the Orient he finds the Koreans as determined as ever to effect their independence.

"I am returning to Washington," he explains, "because the Korean case will be presented at the conference. I shall make my headquarters in Washington until the conference is closed."

Dr. Rhee says the possession of Korea by Japan will always be an invitation to their conquest on the Asiatic mainland. He maintains that while Japan is endeavoring to make conquest of Korea one of the "accepted facts" the subjection of 20,000,000 people against their will can never be an "accepted fact."

BRITISH BUDGET SLASHING.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Sir Eric Geddes and his committee of business men, appointed to keep down national expenditures, began their work yesterday at the residence of Lord Inchcape near Brighton. It is the purpose of the committee to devise means for saving £50,000,000, in addition to making cuts of £70,000,000 from various Government departments.

MUCH RIVALRY IN PEKIN TO GO TO ARMS PARLEY

Politicians Making Conference a Party Issue.

By the Associated Press.

PEKING, Aug. 28.—In spite of the efforts of the administration to keep politics out of China's participation in the Far Eastern conference at Washington, members of the rival political parties are strongly pressing various candidates to head the Chinese delegation.

The chief rival of Dr. W. W. Yen, Foreign Minister, for the post will be Yeh King-cho, former Minister of Communications, and one of the leaders of the so-called "communications clique" which formerly dominated the Government. It is considered most likely, however, that Dr. Yen will receive the appointment.

The delay in announcing the personnel of the Chinese delegation until the last moment, it is alleged, has as its purpose the warding off of a political struggle over positions on it. Preparations for sending the delegation, however, are in progress. The Government has appropriated \$500,000 yen for the preliminary expenses.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT RAID NETS \$100,000

Three Robbers Rent Boxes, Bind Watchmen and Loot Place in Chicago Loop.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—After an afternoon spent in raiding the vaults of the Security Trust and Deposit Company in the Masonic Temple, in which more than \$1,000,000 in currency was said to be stored, three robbers became intoxicated, made so much noise that they attracted the attention of a passerby and then escaped through a hall of bullets from the pistols of twenty-five patrolmen and detectives early to-night.

Behind them they left two handcuffed watchmen, a half emptied bottle of whiskey and a large hammer used to open fifteen safe deposit boxes. Hundreds of pedestrians witnessed the chase through the downtown district, which ended when the robbers vanished in an alleyway. Apparently none of them was injured by the fusillade of bullets.

The vaults are kept open all night for the benefit of late patrons and are said to contain a greater amount of currency than any other depository in the "Loop." The robbers gained entrance to the vault this afternoon by renting safe deposit boxes. They then handcuffed the two watchmen and apparently began a leisurely inspection of the vault's contents.

The whiskey they brought with them, however, led to their undoing, for they became careless of the noise they made and a passerby notified the police. A squad of patrolmen and detectives, headed by Chief of Detectives Hughes, hurried to the building, but the noise they made alarmed the robbers, who fled despite the shots fired after them.

It was estimated that the robbers had escaped with approximately \$100,000 in cash and securities, but a check of the boxes will be necessary to determine the exact amount.

In their hurry to escape they left behind \$40,000 in \$1,000 bills which were in one box and a diamond necklace valued at \$10,000.

LABOR MEN ASK FOR AN ARMS DELEGATE

Gompers Voices the Request to Harding.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-night made public his appeal to the labor movement of the nations that are to participate in the forthcoming armament limitation conference in Washington. He prevailed upon their respective Governments to have labor represented upon the delegates.

"The proposal to discuss means of lightening the tremendous burden of armament," said Mr. Gompers in a statement accompanying the correspondence, "is one which interests the working people above others. From them came the first protests against enormous armament."

"The hope is repeated that the forthcoming conference in Washington may be attended by the highest possible degree of success. The labor movement in the United States will, in whatever way it may be possible, make every endeavor to be helpful to the cause of disarmament, but only through the opportunity to exercise a voice with the conference itself can it make available its full volume of counsel and cooperation."

The labor chief also made public correspondence with the White House in which he urged President Harding to appoint one or more representatives of labor on the American Commission. Support of the Federation also was pledged to the President in his move toward armament limitation.

President Harding in replying to Mr. Gompers thanked him for the Federation's support, and said that he would give consideration to the recommendation that a labor representative be appointed to the American delegation, characterizing it as a "very practical suggestion."

Mr. Gompers's statement said that President Harding at a conference with him had said to "expressly his being favorably impressed with this suggestion."

75 P. C. OF REVENUE FROM INCOMES AND PROFITS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Almost 75 per cent. of the Government's revenue for 1921, according to the latest figures, came from taxes upon incomes and profits, according to an official summary made public to-day by the Treasury Department. The principal sources of the remaining 25 per cent. were listed in the report as follows:

Tobacco, \$25,218,499; including cigarettes, \$135,053,369.

Transfer of estates, \$154,089,002.

Transportation of freight, \$149,919,077.

Transportation of passengers, \$97,481,896.

Admission to theatres, concerts, cabarets, etc., \$89,725,905.

Distilled spirits, \$82,596,969.

Automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, etc., \$76,628,157.

Capital stock of corporations, \$81,514,344.

Non-alcoholic beverages, \$58,673,192.

Automobiles, tires, parts and accessories, \$39,517,602.

Telegraph, telephone and radio messages, \$27,360,223.

Jewelry, watches, clocks, opera glasses, etc., \$24,309,995.

Candy, \$20,456,478.

Pianos, organs, etc., \$11,567,931.

Furs, \$9,201,238.

Seats, berths and staterooms, \$8,485,014.

Motion picture films leased, \$6,008,108.

Perfumes, cosmetics and medical articles, \$5,800,768.

Tennis rackets, sporting goods, etc., \$4,283,872.

Playing cards, \$2,462,941.

Chestering gum, \$1,232,177.

Toilet soaps, \$2,225,773.

Bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, \$2,364,952.

STINNES FOR HARMONY WITH U. S. AND BRITAIN

Antagonism Seen as Fatal to German Interests.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Replying to reproaches from newspapers for his alleged failure to work for economic cooperation between the United States, Russia and Germany to the exclusion of Great Britain, Hugo Stinnes, well known German capitalist, in a statement published in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, argues strongly for harmony with Germany with the United States and Great Britain as the best way to serve German interests.

He declares it would be a catastrophe should antagonism arise between the United States and Great Britain, "whose inexhaustible resources, combined with German cooperation" could bring about the reestablishment of Central Europe and Russia.

F. D. ROOSEVELT RECOVERING.

Threatened with Pneumonia at His Canadian Summer Home.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., Aug. 28.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, who has been seriously ill at his summer home at Capello, N. B., is recovering slowly. He caught a heavy cold and was threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Roosevelt and their children are with him.

N.Y. HEADS U.S. TAX LIST WITH A BILLION

Pennsylvania Next as Revenue Producer, Turning In About \$133,000,000.

BLAIR GIVES FIGURES

Total 1921 Collections \$1,595,000,765, a Falling Off of \$812,579,486.

COST IS MUCH INCREASED

Income and Profits Taxes 3 Per Cent. Less in Proportion Than in 1920.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Internal revenue collections from all sources during the fiscal year 1921 decreased more than \$812,000,000, as compared with the previous year, while the cost of collection advanced from 55 cents to 88 cents for each \$100 collected, according to a preliminary statement issued to-night by Commissioner Blair.

The increased cost of operating the Internal Revenue service during 1921, which amounted to about \$400,000,000, he explained, was mainly due to reduced collections and increased expense in supervising regulatory laws.

Total collections for 1921 amounted to \$1,595,000,765, against \$5,407,580,251 in 1920, while income and profits taxes yielded \$3,225,790,653, compared with \$3,856,936,003 the previous year, and miscellaneous taxes produced \$1,369,210,112, against \$1,450,644,248 in 1920.

Income and profits taxes represented 70 per cent. of total receipts during 1921, compared with 73 per cent. for income and profits taxes and 27 per cent. for miscellaneous taxes during the previous year.

Receipts from the national prohibition act during 1921 were \$2,162,083 as compared with \$641,029 collected during the previous fiscal year. In addition, Commissioner Blair estimated that collections made by the Justice Department from fines and forfeitures for violations of the act would approximate \$2,500,000.

New York, with a total of more than \$1,000,000,000, produced the most Federal revenue among the States. Pennsylvania was second with nearly \$488,000,000.

Income and profits taxes and total revenue collected by States in 1921 were:

Massachusetts, \$1,448,852 and \$1,822,985.

New Hampshire, \$3,302,688 and \$10,231,465.

Vermont, \$4,803,370 and \$6,255,231.

Massachusetts, \$21,056,100 and \$258,896,361.

Rhode Island, \$36,069,809 and \$42,321,970.

Connecticut, \$42,187,115 and \$71,372,388.

New York, \$813,515,604 and \$1,124,160,780.

New Jersey, \$96,892,839 and \$142,789,354.

Pennsylvania, \$351,550,785 and \$487,764,847.

Delaware, \$9,848,395 and \$11,827,829.

Maryland, \$4,907,020 and \$7,191,682.

District of Columbia, \$8,054,941 and \$18,934,969.

West Virginia, \$35,806,840 and \$41,658,689.

Ohio, \$202,772,639 and \$284,550,875.

Indiana, \$49,793,244 and \$77,329,592.

Michigan, \$184,493,441 and \$271,756,704.

Illinois, \$261,212,311 and \$357,762,139.

Kentucky, \$25,090,111 and \$50,388,533.

Wisconsin, \$59,984,779 and \$73,724,279.

Minnesota, \$53,829,354 and \$77,202,601.

North Dakota, \$2,072,379 and \$2,933,057.

South Dakota, \$3,648,123 and \$4,874,416.

Missouri, \$56,120,103 and \$125,454,912.

Iowa, \$28,881,119 and \$36,950,454.

Kansas, \$26,860,103 and \$38,138,953.

Nebraska, \$15,819,160 and \$23,343,225.

Oklahoma, \$21,554,600 and \$27,911,758.

Texas, \$63,427,922 and \$76,545,125.

Wyoming, \$2,536,605 and \$3,183,750.

Colorado, \$25,084,574 and \$38,960,861.

New Mexico, \$1,305,854 and \$1,696,568.

Utah, \$7,115,960 and \$10,044,422.

Idaho, \$5,491,235 and \$4,463,531.

Montana, \$2,324,322 and \$5,340,623.

Nevada, \$716,921 and \$1,168,935.

Arizona, \$2,784,840 and \$4,128,980.

California, \$129,145,454 and \$193,302,060.

Oregon, \$21,966,359 and \$27,927,556.

Washington, \$29,205,650 and \$36,043,095.

Alaska, \$278,821 and \$392,937.

Hawaii, \$18,559,802 and \$20,676,778.

Philippines, total revenue, \$945,559.

Income and profits taxes receipts fell off as compared with 1920 in all but nine States, the decrease ranging from less than one-half of 1 per cent. in Oregon to 64 per cent. in New Mexico. States showing increases were: Arizona, 4 per cent.; Florida, 26 per cent.; Hawaii, 76 per cent.; Idaho, 22 per cent.; one-half of 1 per cent.; Minnesota, 1 per cent.; Oklahoma, 8 per cent.; South Carolina, 9 per cent.; Utah, 28 per cent. and West Virginia, 29 per cent.

STRIKE BALLOT TOO WEAK, SAY RAIL MEN

One Brotherhood Breaks From Four Other Unions and Frames a Platform.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Strike ballots on the acceptance or rejection of the \$400,000,000 wage reduction ordered recently by the Railroad Labor Board were mailed to-night to the 400,000 members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods and the switchmen's union of North America.

The ballots revealed a difference of opinion among the chief executives of the five organizations. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railroad Conductors and the Switchmen used a joint ballot, while the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen sent out a separate ballot.

The trainmen's ballot states that it had been the intention of all the organizations to use a joint ballot, but that this was impossible because the ballot adopted by the other organizations "did not, in our opinion, contain an impartial and unbiased recital of all that is involved, nor did it convey the assurance that the wishes of the men, if against working for reduced wages, would determine the question, and that they would be permitted to leave the service."

Strike Feature in Joint Ballot.

The joint ballot declared that if the membership vote was to reject the wage reductions, which became effective on July 1, 1921, "it is to be understood that the men will be permitted to withdraw from the service of their respective companies unless satisfactory settlement can be reached under the laws of the organization."

"The proposition which confronts our members and others," said the trainmen's ballot, "carries with it an attempt to reverse the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board on the wage reduction now in effect since July 1, or else persuade or compel the railroad companies to reinstate wage rates that the labor board decided should be reduced."

"Many general chairmen at the Chicago meeting (on July 5) favored an immediate vote of the members on the wage cut, and held that if the necessary majority of the membership voted to reject the service, a strike should be called forthwith, in an effort to force a restoration of the rates that were in effect on June 30, 1921."

"All members and others are hereby notified that if the membership vote is in lawful necessary majority to leave the service rather than continue service under the reduced wages now in effect, they will on any or all lines where a vote is secured (with a sufficient sanction of the general grievance committee) be given necessary authority by the president of the grand lodge. The president of the grand lodge will not (with the information given above) undertake to prevent the wishes of the men, as expressed in their ballot, from being adhered to."

Where the Ballots Went.

The number of active members of the five organizations to whom ballots were mailed was estimated at 150,000 trainmen, 135,000 firemen and enginemen, 50,000 conductors and 14,000 switchmen. In addition, the wage reduction had been previously voted upon by the six shop crafts in the railway employer department of the American Federation of Labor. Although this vote was taken some time ago, the result has not been publicly announced, but has been understood to be largely against the acceptance of the wage reductions.

Both strike ballots issued to-day recounted the negotiations leading up to the wage increases estimated at totaling \$400,000,000 granted by the Railway Labor Board on July 20, 1920. Following hearings which extended over several months, the Labor Board granted a reduction in wages of approximately 12 1/2 per cent. and estimated at \$400,000,000 a year on July 1, 1921. This was followed by a meeting of the general chairmen of the railway unions in Chicago, at which it was decided to submit the reduction to the men for acceptance or rejection.

RAIL MEN WARNED TO SAVE FOR STRIKE

Certain to Come on Lackawanna, Union Chief Says.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 28.—Roundhouse and shop employees of the Lackawanna, Lackawanna and Western Railroad were advised to save their money and lay in stores of food by T. J. Maloney, general chairman of the Lackawanna system federation, at a mass meeting here today.

Mr. Maloney declared a strike was sure to come on the railroads and he wanted the men prepared.

"The time is not ripe for a strike at present," said Mr. Maloney. "Would it be right for the roundhouse men to ask the strikers to join them in a strike when the recent decision is in a way favorable to the latter? Save your money, put in a supply of flour and other foodstuffs, fill your coal bins. When the time is right we will be ready. It will come suddenly. The strike will be authorized by our international organizations and it will be general unless the companies back up, and I don't believe they will."

LLOYD GEORGE OVERWORKED BUT SEES LIGHT AHEAD

England Has Seen Worse Times, Premier Says, Praising Calm Courage of People—Points to Upheavals Elsewhere.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Premier Lloyd George, while at Barnsey yesterday, said there never had been a time when Ministers of the Crown were so hard worked. Other countries solved the problem by working their Ministers in shifts, he declared, which they changed frequently.

"I became Premier," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there have been six Premiers in France, six in Italy and nine in Germany. That is one way of getting through your work, but in no country except the Middle East have we one State burdens are great worries, especially in times of excitement at home and abroad."

"Some people did not have enough fighting in the war. For two years we have had constant excitement and a larger number of industrial disputes than ever before. We have settled the greatest industrial dispute we have ever had, and in a way which I think is a precedent, giving all parties a share in the prosperity of the industry itself."

[The Premier was referring to the coal miners' strike.] Although the is not much to share, yet it will come. I am a hopeful sort of person, because in the long run I think that we adopted the right course. I want the people of England in this dark hour of industrial depression to remember that England has passed through worse times. We shall pull through, and I want to proceed in that confidence.

"When I went to France recently the Foreign Minister said: 'You are an extraordinary people, the queerest in the world. You never do quite what we expect you to do, and never the sort of thing that we do. We don't understand you.'"

"That is the thing that is giving us confidence in Great Britain. It is a calm courage. I want the British people to keep. Then we shall get through without troubles and keep on a steady path of common sense and experience. Keep up your courage and the world will come right."

750,000 WORKLESS IN GOMPERS'S UNION

Leader Advises Labor to Resist All Wage Cuts, Even if Bound to Lose.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 28.—It is better to resist wage cut movements and lose or have to compromise than not to resist at all, Samuel Gompers told the president and secretary of the Central Labor Union and representatives of this city's locals who met him in conference to-day about the labor situation here. In the course of the meeting all arose and remained standing while the labor chief pledged them to remain true to their unions.

Mr. Gompers said the large number of men out of employment had decreased the paltry membership of the federation by about 750,000. Such men, he said, while remaining members of their unions, are not accounted for in the per capita tax paid to the federation, as they are not working. As soon as the business depression is over, he said, he believed that the former strength of the federation would be restored.

Mr. Gompers reviewed the history of the organized labor movement in this country and stated that in periods of depression it has been at times partly checked, but never has been driven back to the condition existing before the depression.

"This is the first time in the history of the labor movement of America where the men of labor have been able, to such a tremendously large and important degree, to maintain the integrity and membership of the labor movement," he said, "and yet never in the history of labor has there been such a concentrated drive on the part of employers, business and finance against the men and women of labor as has been conducted within the last year."

"Wherever a reduction in wages has been accepted by employees, it has been followed by another, and then another. We have called upon the men of labor of America to resist reductions in wages. Let me say in all candor to you that we can't in the present state of organization, or even at the high peak of organization, successfully resist every offer of reduction of wages, but it is better to resist and lose or compromise than not to resist at all, because if you don't resist you encourage the employer in the idea you can't and won't resist."

STEEL MEN TO APPEAL FOR \$1,500,000 AWARD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem, Pa., will appeal to Secretary Weeks to set aside the decision of Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright that the War Department has no legal right, without action by Congress, to pay the \$1,500,000 claim of the employees under the award of the National War Labor Board. This announcement was made to-day by the International Association of Machinists.

The announcement said that if Secretary Weeks did not "see his way clear to overrule the opinion" of the Assistant Secretary, the employees would request Secretary Weeks and President Harding "immediately to urge on Congress the granting of such action as may be necessary to secure payment of the long delayed claim."

The employees are "gratified that Assistant Secretary Wainwright and the War Department have recognized the moral obligation to pay the claim," the statement said, but they said that immediate payment should be made without taking the matter to Congress.

The claim arose from an award of the National War Labor Board, of which Chief Justice Taft was chairman in a case growing out of complaint filed by the machinists against labor conditions in the Bethlehem machine shops.

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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Street Floor

KING ALBERT GREETED MEMBERS OF LEGION

Visitors Met on Belgian Border and Taken to Palace by Brand Whitlock.

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28.—The members of the American Legion who have been visiting France, were met to-day at the Belgian border by Belgian officials and escorted to Brussels. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, met them on their arrival here and accompanied them to the palace.

King Albert welcomed the visitors as "soldiers of the right," and expressed the gratitude of the entire Belgian nation for the aid given by the United States in the world war. He referred in detail to the exploits of the Americans and said he and the Belgian army were proud to have fought with them. The King conferred the decoration of Commander of the Order of Leopold II. on Leslie Downing of Indiana and George Secret of Indianapolis; the rank of Commander of the Order of the Crown on Col. Henry D. Lindsey of Dallas, past national commander of the American Legion, and Col. M. J. Foreman; the rank of Officer of the Order of Leopold I. on De Lancey Kountze and the Order of Chevalier of Leopold I. on John J. Wickes, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

During the ceremony King Albert wore as his only decoration the rank of the Distinguished Service Medal.

This afternoon the delegates visited the spot where the Germans put Edith Cavell, the English nurse, to death. To-night they were guests of the Government at the opera.

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